

# The Times-Dispatch

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## Senator Martin and the Corporation Commission.

In his Manchester speech Saturday night, Governor Montague boldly defended the corporation and Judge Crump, and threw down the gauntlet to Senator Martin. He read a newspaper article, in which Senator Martin is quoted as having said it was unfortunate that Judge Crump should be in any way the beneficiary of fees paid by persons appearing before the commission. This the Governor characterized as a most unjust attack upon a clean, high man.

"I asked Mr. Martin," said the Governor, "if he meant to say that Judge Crump had received fees, and he replied that he would answer in his own time, but when he came to reply he made no reference to it, further than to say he meant nothing personal."

The Corporation Commission is one of the best institutions of Virginia. It has already done an invaluable work for the people and for the State, and it must not be made a football in this contest between candidates for office.

Senator Martin cannot afford to let the matter rest where it is. He is a good citizen, and he has the interests of the State at heart. He owes it to himself, to the State, to the Corporation Commission and to Judge Crump to speak plainly.

Does he mean to charge that Judge Crump has done anything dishonorable, anything that reflects upon his integrity, personal, or official, that he has been guilty of any act that disqualifies him, legally or morally, to hold a position on the commission, that he has done ought to forfeit his claim to the respect and confidence of the Virginia people?

This is no question of politics, and we do not introduce it as such. It is a question of State government. It is a most serious thing for our senator in Congress to mention the word graft in connection with an official whose position is by the Constitution ranked with the same state and dignity as that of a judge of the Court of Appeals, and unless the senator explains himself fully, many will be apt to conclude that he regards Judge Crump as a grafter.

Let Senator Martin be explicit. For the sake of the commission, let him express his opinion of Judge Crump's action freely, and let the incident be closed one way or the other. Let us have a specific indictment, or let the case be dismissed.

## Peary and the North Pole.

Peary is off again, and this time he believes he will find the North Pole. He certainly deserves to succeed, for he has been one of the most industrious and indefatigable of all the Arctic explorers.

He began his explorations in 1886, when he went to Greenland. He went again in 1891 and wintered on the west coast, and in the spring went diagonally over the ice to a point on the northeastern coast of Greenland never before visited. As he was on the spot on July 4, 1892, he named the great indentation which he found there "Independence Bay." He made another journey in 1893 and Mrs. Peary accompanied him, although she returned the following summer. It was on this expedition that Mrs. Peary's only child was born. She was christened "Snowball," and is now a well grown girl for her age. She was on her father's vessel and waved a farewell as the boat pushed out of the harbor Sunday afternoon.

Again, in 1896 Peary went North and returned the same season. In 1898 he made another expedition on the Windward and hoped to be able to push the vessel up the west coast of Greenland through Smith Sound and Robeson Channel and establish a winter camp near the 82d parallel of latitude, but the ice prevented the Windward from going more than 50 miles above Cape Sabine. During the autumn, winter and spring following, several parties went out in various directions from that point and

geographical work was done. The Peary Club sent the Diana up in 1899 with food and mail, and she returned two or three months later, preceded by the Windward. In 1900 Peary started from Fort Conger with his faithful negro servant, Henson, and five Eskimos. He crossed Robeson Channel on the ice to Greenland, and pursued the plan of sending back his Eskimos with their sleds as fast as their provisions, loaded upon the latter, were exhausted, so that early in May he had only one strong team, one Eskimo and Henson. Skirting the north coast he reached the Cairn left by Lockwood in 1882—then the farthest point north reached by man—on May 13, 1900. He rounded the northernmost point of Greenland in latitude 83° 30', being the northernmost land yet trod by him. Peary then pushed out upon the ice in the hope of reaching the Pole, but eleven miles further north he found so wide a stretch of water that he could not cross and was compelled to turn back. The Windward was sent North in 1900 to open up communication with Peary, and found him at Cape Sabine, remaining there until July 5, 1901.

Satisfied by the experience of a previous year that the ice pack north of Greenland was not solid enough to encourage a fresh venture, Peary decided that his attempt in the spring of 1901 should be made from Grant Land, on the west side of Robeson Channel. He would make Fort Conger his preliminary base again, and seek to leave the land at Cape Hecla, said to be the northernmost point of land in the vast archipelago west of Greenland. Late in the winter, therefore, instead of staying down near his ship, Peary was quartered at Fort Conger. On April 6, 1901, he started with Henson, one Eskimo, two sledges and 12 dogs for the vicinity of Cape Hecla. On reaching the vicinity of Lincoln Bay he found the conditions of the men and dogs was such that he was obliged to turn back. Late in April he started southward, and arrived at Cape Sabine on his birthday, May 6. Several weeks later the Erik arrived from the south with mail and food. Then both the relief ship and the Windward returned to lower latitudes. Mrs. Peary coming home on her husband's own ship.

In the spring of 1902 Peary started over the frozen Arctic Ocean from Cape Hecla, on the north coast of Greenland, in an attempt to reach the Pole. Each day's march was very arduous on account of the broken condition of the ice and the vast pressure ridges crossing his path. His general course was deflected to the west by the character of the ice. At his farthest camp, in latitude 84 degrees 17 minutes N., the polar pack became impracticable and further efforts to advance were given up. He had attained the nearest approach to the Pole in the American Arctic. Commander Peary was elected president of the American Geographical Society in 1902.

It is now Peary's intention to take his ship along the west coast of Greenland, to what is called the "Open Polar Sea," then shift his course to the north-west and westward until he comes to Cape Hecla and establish his winter quarters there. In the spring following he proposes to push out from the main land with dogs and sledges over the ice to the Arctic Ocean. It would be a great advantage for him to push his ship up to Cape Hecla, a feat which no explorer has been able to accomplish, but the engines of the Roosevelt, upon which he now sails, are strong enough, it is believed, to accomplish that feat. Cape Hecla is about 430 nautical miles from the Pole in a direct line, and if Peary can establish a basis of supplies there he will have an enormous advantage over any previous expedition and will be in splendid position to reach the goal of his ambition.

It may be mentioned for the comfort of those who are in middle life, that the explorer who undertakes this great voyage is nearly forty years of age.

## A Lesson in Fairness.

We asked the Petersburg Index-Appeal if it did not think that in fairness to Governor Montague it should have given him an opportunity to be heard with regard to the charge that he had not paid his taxes before "sitting in judgment" upon him.

Our contemporary replies: "We do not, nor have we made any statement for the Governor, or pronounced any judgment upon him."

The article in the Index-Appeal to which we had reference was as follows: "The letter which Mr. William Patrick, of Staunton, addresses to the Danville Register, and the comments of the Register thereon concerning Governor Montague's personal and capitation taxes, which we print this morning, make very interesting reading in a campaign whose key note is pitched on high moral ideas of civic duty. Governor Montague has rung the changes on these ideals, and yet, if the reader do but bode him, he has been derelict in the performance of one of the simplest of the fundamentals of good citizenship, viz., the prompt payment of his taxes, and a ready assumption of a fair share of the burdens of government which the rest of his fellow-citizens have to bear. Apparently, the Governor has paid no personal taxes any since since 1898. Now what an example is this for the first gentleman of the Commonwealth to set the taxpayers of the State! The State of Virginia does not materially suffer because the Governor fails to pay his annual dues of \$3.62 assessed against his personal property. She would not be bankrupt if she never did it. But she cannot afford that her highest official should set such an example of disregard for civic duty. If the Governor can lightly disregard his duty in this matter, why should not the hard-working farmer and laboring man do the same thing? Without any regard to the campaign since 1898, let us for the honor of Virginia, we sincerely hope that Mr. Montague will be able to show that there is some mistake about this matter; that he has failed to receive proper credit for the payments of his personal property taxes, and that he can produce the tax receipts which will show that he is a citizen, as the record stands, it is too horrible to believe that there is no explanation accessible anywhere that will show that the Governor is as faithful a citizen as he would have others to be. Those who preach civic righteousness should practice civic righteousness."

The article speaks for itself. The reader may draw his own conclusions. But one more question: If a similar charge had been brought against Senator Martin, would the Index-Appeal have rushed into print with a criticism like this or any criticism before the senator had had an opportunity to reply?

One other question: The Index-Appeal says that the newspapers that discussed the charge against Governor Montague did him a service in giving him an opportunity to make public explanation, and adds:

"Had they been moved by a desire to make campaign capital, they could easily have made typewritten copies of it and quietly passed them around in clubs and spread them broadcast through the mails, and the virus of the covert intention would have been at work days and weeks before detection, and the Governor and his friends could never have counteracted the effect."

Does our contemporary mean to say that these generous newspapers were moved by a desire to do Governor Montague a service, or that they did not make this publication for campaign purposes?

## President Hadley and Tainted Money.

Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, used to have a theory that social ostracism was the club to swing at the heads of the illegally rich; but he promptly pocketed it when Rockefeller offered to give Yale a million of his "tainted" dollars. At least this seems to be the necessary inference. Dr. Hadley could not very well have pocketed the money without having first pocketed the theory. In common decency, you can't cut on the street the man who has just rendered you valuable assistance, or scorn to clasp the hand that has just passed you over a million.

In consequence, Dr. Harper, of Chicago University, is believed to be wearing a face wreathed in smiles just now. The western president is popularly conceived to be elated to have it thus demonstrated that the money of questionable acquisition which has built up Chicago University is good enough for old Eli. As to their financial morals, the two universities now occupy the same identical box. If Chicago is broad enough to draw life blood from funds with the "taint" on, none the less so is the classic institution at New Haven.

Why the dollars of John D. Rockefeller should be considered notably more soiled than those of many another well known gentleman is not altogether clear. That his methods of acquisition have been so surpassingly immoral as to put him in a class all by himself is difficult to believe, and, indeed, a defender of the Standard Oil King has just arisen in the person of Mr. J. B. Corey, of Pennsylvania, a life-long personal acquaintance, who declares that Rockefeller is altogether an honest man. However that may be, the Rockefeller currency, justly or unjustly, is regarded as the most complete and perfect expression of crooked wealth that exists in this country, and the episode of the Yale donation may, at least, be regarded as fairly typical.

Theory is quite a different thing from practice, actually and modern business. In accepting Mr. Rockefeller's gift, Mr. Hadley was obliged to fly somewhat in the face of his own theories. But probably thinks that if Rockefeller millions are sold through their ignoble origin, they will not become less so by being retired from circulation; that if they are afflicted with the disease of taint, their strain will not be the better effaced by allowing them to accumulate for the possible dissipation of spendthrifts.

Undoubtedly, quite under the law, money has been wrongly acquired in this country in the past, and is being so acquired to-day. This is, very evidently, a serious evil in our national and social life; but the way to check it is not simply by showing a scrupulous abhorrence of the money so made, but by destroying the conditions which make this sort of acquisition possible. It is idle to ignore the root of the weed, and content ourselves with merely striking at the flower. To sit quietly by while fortunes are being immorally picked up all about us, and then to scorn to have anything to do with them, for however high a cause, is both short-sighted and foolish.

## Joint Discussion Proposed.

The Petersburg Progress, which is a friend of Senator Martin, admits that in the joint discussion at King George Courthouse, the senator had some advantage in the terms of debate and says that since Governor Montague seems to desire a repitition, fairness to the Governor would seem to indicate the propriety of at least a return debate. "We, therefore, suggest," it concludes.

"That should another joint debate be agreed upon, that the meeting take place in Petersburg. The preponderance of sentiment in favor of Senator Martin in Petersburg would give him an advantage. But he would give Governor Montague's apprehensions on that score by giving him the closing argument. Petersburg is the only large city in the State where neither candidate has spoken, and as each has expressed his intention of speaking in this city, a date to suit both could easily be agreed upon. The gentlemen would receive fair treatment and have a big audience should they agree upon a joint debate in Petersburg."

All of which is respectfully submitted. If there is to be another joint debate, it should certainly be in a convenient place, and there is no better location than Petersburg.

## "Even France is Conservative."

In our special from Paris in Sunday's paper mention was made of the agreement between France and Germany for an international conference to settle the Moroccan question. "This agreement," says the correspondent, "was rendered easy by the forbearance of the Frenchmen, who yielded on practically every point." We do not usually look to France for "forbearance." The French people are emotional and excitable, the very antithesis of their conservative neighbor across the channel. But this is a conservative age. Nations do not go to war with nation upon slight provocation, and even the French people are being influenced by the dominant senti-

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ment of the world. It is something new under the sun for France to be conservative and forbearing, but it shows the tendency of the age. We believe that war between civilized nations will be abolished long before the millennium comes.

By the way, France's "conservatism" recalls the famous speech of Senator Tillman at the St. Louis convention. He actually acted as peacemaker. In one of the committee meetings and was so pleased with himself that he was heard to remark—sotto voce—"Blanked if I don't believe I'm getting sallow and sane myself."

One of the latest sensations in New York is the arrest of Charles H. Ahle, a representative of "Town Topics," upon the charge of blackmail. It appears from the statement of the complainant, a Wall Street man, that this man made his living by going around among men and women and telling them that he had discovered some scandal in their lives; that he had the story all written up, and that it would appear in print unless they subscribed liberally to books published by the Town Topics Company. Rather than face exposure most of the persons approached came down with the cash, and a list of more than twenty subscribers to "America's Smart Set," is published in a New York paper Sunday, the subscriptions ranging from \$50 to \$500. But Edwin M. Post declined to be held up, and reported the matter to the assistant district attorney. A trap was set for Ahle and he was caught with the money upon his person, the bills having previously been marked. It is humiliating that such a creature should be ranked as a professional newspaper man.

When President Roosevelt received a popular ovation on one of his recent visits to the North, there was a man in the crowd who was a little the worse for drink. He did not "crisp the situation," and asked some one nearby to tell him what the demonstration meant.

"The crowd is hurrahing for Roosevelt," he was informed.  
 "Great guns!" replied the inquirer.  
 "One would suppose they were yelling over Grover Cleveland."

There is no knowing what a woman will do. The other day at Bloomfield, N. J., a snake, three feet long, crawled into a baby carriage in which was an infant of a Mrs. Baum. The mother, who sat watching the baby from her window, saw the snake, screamed and fainted.

Mrs. Peter H. Springfield heard the scream, rushed to the baby carriage, threw the snake in the street and killed it with a stone.

It has now been conclusively shown that the famous smile that won't come off is not the smile of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Chauncey's has come off and got lost somewhere about the Equitable building.

Secretary Loeb is off for a vacation at Yellowstone Park. It is believed, however, that his real commission is to inspect the wild animals of the West, with a view of next season's hunting trip.

Paul Morion says that Depew has not resigned, and Depew insists that he has. This is believed to be just another of Chauncey's funny little stories. We do not know what the answer is.

In considering the jobs recently accepted by Elihu Root, James B. Dill, and John P. Wallace, the ex-chief engineer of the Panama Canal must feel a trifle mercenary.

Still it must be said that Norway has shown considerable forbearance in not asking why, then, was Uncle Sam so ready to recognize Panama?

Disappointment has been the lot of the New York newshawks who are pining to sell "Scotty" his morning papers at \$2 a throw.

Peary got away for the frozen Arctic on Sunday, evidently gazed after by a perspiring crowd with palm leaf fans and wilted collars.

Surmounted.  
 Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir—I notice several small errors in my "Glimpses on the Pinch," published in your Sunday's issue. I only call attention to one of them. The printer makes me say St. Peter's is "surrounded" by a vast dome. I wrote "surrounded" and meant to say "surrounded" by the vast dome of Michael Angelo, whose work is the great and famous dome of St. Peter's.

Respectfully,  
 RICHARDSON,  
 Richmond, Va., July 17.

## Willard in Fauquier.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir—You recently published the statement that Willard had a shade in the best of the best in Fauquier county, which is an unfair statement of Mr. Willard's strength in this county. He has not only a shade, but is gaining every day. Judging by the conditions here, Mr. Willard's position is in an atmosphere of certainty.

Warrenton, Va.  
 W. A. THOMPSON.

## Aluminum-Coated Paper.

Aluminum-coated paper, made in Germany for wrapping food substances, is prepared by applying a thin coat of an alcohol solution of resin to artificial parchment, then sprinkling aluminum powder over the surface, and finally submitting to pressure. The artificial parchment is paper that has been treated with sulphuric acid, and the aluminum powder is not attacked by the air or by fats, is much cheaper than tin foil, and late analysis in Paris of this paper and of aluminum foil showed that a small proportion of foreign matter and no arsenic or poisonous metal.

# THIS DAY IN HISTORY

July 18th.

1890—On this and the two following days the parish clerks of London played interurbans between Richard II. and his queen, at Egham, Surrey.

1856—Battle of Warsaw, which continued three days.

1705—The Duke of Marlborough defeated the French near Tullahoma, for which victory a thanksgiving was ordered in England.

1804—Abolition societies began to dwindle as the value of the cotton gin became known.

1820—The first chain bridge in England thrown over the Tweed, Captain Brown, architect; the river, 457 feet wide.

1854—A tremendous hurricane prevailed at Danvers, Ill., causing great destruction of life and property.

1854—Three hundred persons were ill of yellow fever in Havana, Cuba.

1855—W. R. Henry, a late captain of the Texas Volunteers, issued a proclamation to the people of Texas and the Mexicans that he and his companions intended to cross the Rio Grande to aid in overthrowing Santa Anna and in establishing a government more favorable to the interests of Texas.

1856—Battle of Mizzao (Unification of Italy), between the Italian Volunteers, under Garibaldi, and the Neapolitans, under General Bosco.

1864—President Lincoln, under act of July 5, 1864, issued call for 500,000 more volunteers.

1874—Reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States discussed by Dominion Board of Trade and other commercial bodies at St. John's, N. B.

1884—Letter of acceptance of James G. Blaine, Republican candidate for President, made public.

1894—Federal troops, which had been on strike duty in Chicago, were ordered back to their posts by General Miles.

1898—The President issued his proclamation regarding the government of Santiago de Cuba.

The first troops for Porto Rico, numbering 6,200 men, under General Wilson, commenced embarking at Charleston. General Sherman's brigade had already left Tampa for the same destination.

## WEALTHY COUNTY.

Loudoun Shows Large Increase in Real Estate Values.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LEESBURG, VA., July 17.—The reassessment of Loudoun county land has been completed, and the increase in taxable values of the real estate over 1903 is as follows: In Leesburg District, \$1,407,323, an increase of \$46,451; in Broad Run, \$728,075, an increase of \$88,620; in Mercer District, \$1,631,746, an increase of \$2,510; in Jefferson District, \$1,392,514, an increase of \$46,571; in Lovettsville District, \$1,040,685, an increase of \$40,000.

Loudoun county is about \$50,000 into the treasury of the State, and receives about \$1,300. It is the second county in the State as to landed wealth, the first as to personal estate, and pays about one-twenty-fifth of all taxes paid outside of incorporated cities.

## M'GAVOCK NOT DEAD.

An Owl Captured With a Face Like a Monkey.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 17.—The retired soldier, W. P. McGavock, formerly of this city, had been killed at Big Horn, Wyoming, by a train, was incorrect. His wife, who is now in Washington, has heard from him recently.

Price Campbell, of Spotsylvania county, brought to this city, this week an owl different from anything of the kind ever seen in this section. He has a face like that of a monkey and makes a singular noise. It is a great curiosity, and owls were caught, but three of them got away.

## SMALLPOX OVER.

Boydton Discharges Suspects and Burns the House.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BOYDTON, VA., July 17.—The authorities discharged all the smallpox patients in one of the pest houses Saturday and burned the house. Justice Dugan, who has charge of the smallpox cases, says all the other patients in the eastern pest houses will be discharged Saturday noon unless some new case develops.

There has been no new case in over the week. Justice Dugan says there have been eleven cases in all affected with the disease, none of whom have been seriously ill at any time.

Thomas A. Keeton, a white farmer living some two and a half miles from Boydton town, this morning in search of a madslope to apply to the wounds of two of his children, who had been bitten by a mad dog. This is the second mad dog that has been in the neighborhood in the past two weeks.

## ARVONIA SLATE.

The President Uses It to Cover His Summer Home.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ARVONIA, VA., July 17.—President Roosevelt, having his home in Scottville covered with slate from the quarry of the Williams Slate Company, has ordered the slate of the White House to be covered with the slate of the Williams Slate Company.

Mr. Deal, of the Union Theological Seminary, is occupying his position as pastor of the Arvon Presbyterian Church.

## New Fraternity Home.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., July 17.—Work was begun today on the new Phi Kappa Psi fraternity house at the University of Virginia. The building will stand on a corner of the old campus, and facing the Y. M. C. A. campus, in design it will resemble very much the pavilions upon the lawn of the University of Virginia.

The building will contain a large reception room, reading room, grill room and several bedrooms, while on the second floor there will be sleeping accommodations for ten, bath rooms, but no cold showers. The chapter room will be in the attic. The house will be lighted by electricity and will be heated by steam, and will be furnished by the alumni of the fraternity. The contract calls for the completion of the work by November 1st.

## HEALTH INSURANCE

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## Brief Items From Everywhere.

### Bishop Potter's Sister a Catholic.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Much interest was shown in social and ecclesiastical circles yesterday in the report which reached this city that Mrs. Laura Thompson, a sister of Bishop Potter, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Thompson is the widow of a brilliant sculptor, who died eleven years ago in an institution at Middletown, N. Y.

Owing to the fact that she has lived permanently in Italy for the last thirty years, and was abroad most of the time from 1868 to 1875, it was impossible to obtain any details concerning her change of faith in this country.

### Diary of Paul Jones Found.

PARIS, July 17.—At the moment when the body of Admiral Paul Jones is crossing the ocean on its way to America an interesting discovery has just been made at Paris in connection with Jones, namely, that of his diary in a quarto volume bound in red Morocco, with the arms of Louis XVI. engraved on it, presented to him by that monarch.

### Folk for President.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 17.—Joseph W. Folk, Democratic Governor of Missouri, has got a boost for the Democratic nomination for President, through his friend, Governor Hoeh, of Kansas. Governor Hoeh is a partisan Republican.

The men met at Ottawa, Friday, and, referring to this meeting here, Governor Hoeh said: "If Democrats of this country should ever elect another President, I know of no man with whom the country would be safer than with Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri."

### Suggests Race for Pole.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 17.—Dr. Henry Emerson Wetherill, of this city, who offered to go with Robert E. Peary as surgeon, now plans a race with him to the North Pole. He hopes to organize immediately a polar expedition.

Peary's plan is to go as far north